Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (previously presented): A method of producing a chromatographic separation matrix of porous polymeric particles including two layers with different properties said method comprising:

(a) providing at least one porous polymeric particle that presents reactive groups on its pore surfaces and on its external surface;

(b) washing said particle with a first solvent and draining the solvent to obtain a first phase enclosed by said at least one particle;

(c) wetting an enclosing outer layer of the particle by adding a second solvent, which solvent is essentially insoluble in the first solvent, to provide a second phase on the outer layer;

(d) reacting the reactive groups in the outer layer by adding a reagent, which is essentially non-reactive in the first solvent; and

(e) coupling chromatographic binding groups to the reactive groups in the inner layer.

Claim 2 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the reactive groups are carbon-carbon double bonds.

Claim 3 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the particle is made from a polymer comprising pendent hydroxy groups.

Claim 4 (previously presented): The method of claim 3, wherein the particle in step (a) is made by allylation of the pendent hydroxy groups with allyl glycidyl ether (AGE) to provide reactive allyl groups.

Claim 5 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the reagent added in step (d) is an oxidizing agent that is reactive in aqueous phases.

Claim 6 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the reagent added in step (d) is an oxidizing agent that is reactive in organic phases.

Claim 7 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the first solvent enclosed in the particle is an organic solvent.

Claim 8 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the first solvent enclosed in the particle is an aqueous solution.

Claim 9 (previously presented): The method of claim 8, wherein the aqueous solution includes an emulgator.

Claim 10 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein up to about 30% of the reactive groups as originally present in the particle are reacted in step (d).

Claim 11 (previously presented): The method of claim 4, wherein the coupling according to step (e) is performed by radical activation of the allyl groups to allow coupling of binding groups.

Claim 12 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the binding groups of step (e) are ion exchange groups.

Claim 13 (previously presented): The method of claim 1, further comprising modifying the groups in the outer layer and coupling the chromatographic binding groups to the surface thereby producing a bifunctional chromatographic separation matrix.

Claim 14 (withdrawn): A porous polymeric particle suitable for use as a chromatographic separation matrix, which is comprised of two layers with different properties, wherein the

entire the particle is made from one material and which presents a non-functionalised outer layer.

Claim 15 (withdrawn): A porous polymeric particle suitable for use as a chromatographic separation matrix, which is comprised of two layers with different properties and produced according to the method of claim 1.

Claim 16 (withdrawn): In a process for separating a desired compound from other components in a solution by a chromatographic separation method using a matrix, the improvement comprising using the matrix produced according to claim 1.

Claim 17 (withdrawn): The process of claim 16, wherein the chromatographic separation method includes an expanded bed adsorption (EBA) process.

Claim 18 (withdrawn): The process of claim 16, wherein the desired compound is a protein and the solution is a cell lysate.

Claim 19 (withdrawn): The process of claim 16, wherein the chromatographic separation matrix is an anion exchanger.

Claim 20 (cancelled)